

Read **The Declaration of Independence**" —Page 8-9.  
And "The Future Course of Independent Action"—Page 10-11

# THE ALBERTA NON-PARTISAN

Vol. 3

CALGARY MAY 22nd, 1919

One Dollar per year

No. 11

## WHAT IS THE STATE?

What constitutes a state?  
A high-raised battlement or labored  
mound,

A thick wall or moated gate;  
But cities proud with spires and turrets  
crowned;

Not bays and broad-armed ports,  
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies  
ride;

Not starred and spangled courts,  
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume  
to pride.

No! Men, high-minded men,  
With powers as far above dull brutes  
endued

In forest, brake, or den,  
As beasts excell cold rocks and brambles  
rude,—

Men who their duties know,  
But know their rights, and knowing, dare  
maintain,

Prevent the long-aimed blow,  
And crush the tyrant while they rend the  
chain.

—WILLIAM JONES.

## THE NOBLEMEN

The noblest men that live on earth  
Are men whose hands are brown with toil.  
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,  
Drew down the woods and till the soil,  
And win thereby a prouder name  
Than follows king's or warrior's fame.

\* \* \*

Who voted to retain "Titles" in Canada?

\* \* \*

The rank is but the guinea's stamp  
The man's the gowd for a' that."

\* \* \*

Organization for the farmer is an  
absolute necessity—the greatest factor to  
organization is a press!

\* \* \*

Wars of the future will be fought mostly  
With the Press, that is one reason why the  
Big Interests" are arming so heavily.

\* \* \*

Ruskin said: "The man who does  
not earn his dinner must be stealing

The workers of France gave a significant exhibition of power on May 1st by folding their arms and ceasing to work. Factories were shut down; railroad trains stopped temporarily; taxis no longer rustled about the busy Paris streets; lights were cut off for a short time in the morning; hotel waiters took a day of rest. The results of this general tie-up were startling.

The Big Three,—masters of the fate of the world—walked to work. The leading diplomats laid in a supply of food on the 30th of April and had a cold breakfast on the first of May. The workers ceased to work and even the masters of the world's

destiny found themselves no stronger than their hands and no faster than their feet.

The workers would do well to learn this lesson,—that breakfast is as necessary to the diplomats as it is to coal miners; that a Supreme Court Judge sits in a chair no larger than that in an ordinary barber shop; that the suit of clothes worn by the bank president is as necessary to his welfare as the suit of overalls worn by the locomotive engineer; and that the men who produce these necessary goods and services are really the masters and not the servants of the titled rulers of the world.

—SCOTT NEARING

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\* \* \*

WOT!

As the high cost of living seems to be soaring higher than ever since the ending of the war, we are beginning to have a sneaking notion that the high cost of living, including farm machinery, was not due to war demands after all but to the profiteer's demands. Wot?

\* \* \*

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\* \* \*

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## The Labor Movement in Canada

*From The New Statesman, London, England*

At long last there are signs of development of real strength on the part of the Labour Party in Canada. Hitherto its progress has been hindered by certain serious internal defects. Its chief strength has lain in a few large cities, which are so widely separated by distance that personal interchange of views is difficult and expensive and letters often create misunderstandings. There was the further difficulty of organisation among the polyglot immigrants who constitute the bulk of low-grade labour in Canada. The movement, too, suffered from divided counsels and the existence of double ties with the American and British Labour movements. Industrially the majority of the Canadian trade unions are part and parcel of the American Federation of Labour and must guide their policy by its decisions. But, politically, many of the leaders were trained in their youth in the school of the British Labour Party and have remained under the influence of its teachings. It was also internally "by schisms rent asunder and heresies distrest": there was the Labour Party proper, the Socialist Party of Canada, the Social Democratic Party, and a wing of the I.W.W. in British Columbia, and their criticisms of one another lacked neither fire nor colour.

The result was the movement often fell between two stools and failed to evolve a coherent policy suited to the peculiar conditions of Canada. Occasionally one or two Labour members were elected to the Federal or Provincial Houses; at the 1917 election two secured seats, one following Borden and the other Laurier. But in general the Labour candidates were branded, often unjustly, with the stigma of pacifism, which was a fatal handicap. Hitherto, however, the two historic parties which have shared office at Ottawa since Confederation have been able to "manage" Labour very satisfactorily and reduce it to a position of sterility in politics. When the war began, the Labour Party in Canada had neither an heroic past nor a bright future, and its numbers declined steadily up to the end of 1915, when the tide began to turn in its favour, till the trade union movement was never stronger in Canada than to-day. At the end of 1913 it embraced over 175,000 members, but this number had dropped by the end of 1915 to 143,000. It then rose to 160,000 in 1916 and 204,000 in 1917; new unions are being formed among clerks, and other semi-bourgeois professions, and recruits are coming in so fast that there are now probably 250,000 members. Furthermore, many of the worst schisms have been completely healed and a National Labour Party has come into being, armed with a definite constitution and platform and prepared for vigorous political action. Its programme is practically that of the British Labour Party, modified in some particulars and adapted to suit Canadian conditions. It maintains a non-committal attitude on the tariff, but demands far-reaching industrial and economic reforms, supports the League of Nations and condemns Imperialism and militarism in every shape and form.

The Canadian Labour movement strives to imitate most other bodies associations of the Dominion in showing a difference of temper and outlook corresponding roughly to the inescapable geographical gulf between the East and West. In the East, Labour is revisionist and more or less Conservative, west of the Great Lakes it is fierce, radical, possibly through infection from the powerful agrarian movement there. The politics of British Columbia have for the last decade been an unusual and amazing mixture of stiff Conservatism and wild Socialism. There were extensive tribes of upper-class English emigres, fleeing from Lloyd George Budgets and other trials, to whom words Liberalism and progress were deeply repugnant; there was no decent Liberal party, and as a result Socialists and the I.W.W. creed acquired numerous adherents, without securing adequate Parliamentary representation. Never was there such corruption and frequent dissipation of great natural resources; never such a travesty of British institutions and ideals.

Labour in British Columbia still inclines to extreme Radicalism, but to-day Winnipeg and Calgary can only match it in the advanced nature of its programme which the local adherents favour. As a result there was a serious struggle at the Trades Union Congress held at Quebec during September between the Western Radicals and the Eastern Conservatives, in which the superior numbers of the latter prevailed. The Westerners went home sorely aggrieved and have now held a separate Western Labour convention to vent their feelings. The Quebec convention elected a new president in Mr. Tom Moore, the Carpenters' Union, and the choice turns out to have been very fortunate. Mr. Moore was a dark horse and unknown outside a limited circle, but has already displayed great capacity for leadership and has surprised both the Cabinet and the general public by his firm and intelligent attitude on public questions and his excellent grasp of industrial problems. A north-country Englishman, schooled in the more modern teachings of British Labour, he is exactly the type of man who is needed to give unified direction and character to the Labour movement in Canada. Elected to Parliament, he could hold his own with most people in our somewhat prosy House of Commons. The congress would have done well to choose a new secretary in place of Mr. P. M. Draper, who went in Sir Robert Borden's motley entourage to represent Canadian Labour at the Peace Conference. Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Longuet will probably smile if they learn that Mr. Draper attempts to combine the duties of secretary of the Trade Union Congress with a comfortable civil service billet in the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa. Elsewhere the movement abler men are coming to the front. Messrs. Ballantine and Gunn in Toronto are two capable Scotch exiles, and in Winnipeg Messrs. E. Rossinson, Heaps and Bayley furnish able and intelligent leadership. R. A. Riggs, a local M.P.P. who fiercely resisted conscription and then enlisted, is likely to be a powerful factor in the Labour movement and may well form the medium of a liaison between Labour and the veterans' associations, which are daily gathering.

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## The Alberta Non Partisan

ering strength. In Calgary a Labour member, Mr. Alex. Ross, sits in the local House, and Mr. William Irvine, who edits a progressive paper called the Non Partisan, is also a personality of considerable influence. The Labour movement now runs half a dozen weekly papers, a nation-wide organ being impossible in the different sectors of the Dominion; some of them are ably edited, but they lack a common outlook and are often absurdly sectional in their attitude. In Winnipeg the Western Labour News, nee the Voice, has quintupled its circulation since William Ivens, a Methodist minister who was expelled from his church by certain wealthy devotees for his pacifist views, became editor. In Calgary the Non Partisan caters both to Labour and the independent farmers' movement, and has a steadily increasing circulation. Unfortunately, the Industrial Banner of Toronto, the largest industrial centre, is rather less progressive than Mr. John Hodge. The growth in circulation of Labour and other weeklies in Canada has been helped by the fact that the daily capitalist Press in the great cities has for a year given forth a daily chorus of praise, sweetened by control of pulp favour of the merit and exploits of the Union Government, which a sadly disillusioned public regard as more or less fictitious. . . .

But perhaps the best ally of the Labour movement in Canada has been the Union Government, who have diligently marched from one muddle to another in their treatment of industrial problems. The catalogue of their blunders and follies is interminable, and at last Mr. Crothers, who has been Minister of Labour since 1911, has been relegated to exile in California. The last exploit was the passing of a "no-strike" decree by Order in Council, which the railway freight-handlers in Calgary promptly defied. The Western unions voted overwhelmingly for a general strike if it was enforced, and the Government and the C.P.R. capitulated ignominiously. Almost coincident with this another Order in Council laid a ban upon a long list of Socialist societies, one such being possessed by each immigrant nationality. Without discrimination, though many were formed of Allies' subjects, they were all branded as seditious, their meetings prohibited, their literature confiscated, and their dissolution ordered. Among others thus suppressed were the Socialist Democratic Party of Canada and the Finnish Socialist Group; the latter has been staunchly pro-Ally from the very outbreak of the war. Various Social Democrats are now languishing

in jail for their opinions; one man, Isaac Bainbridge, now in prison, had among other grave charges preferred against him, that of possessing some volumes of Ruskin and a translation of Plato's "Republic."

Appointed High Priest of this Inquisition, under the specious title of Director of Public Safety, is a certain Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., of Montreal, a lawyer-financier and company promoter, who, though a devout Imperialist, was once proud to associate himself with Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Cahan combines an arrogant truculence with a child-like innocence of modern forces and a pitiable terror of revolution. He is determined to nip any signs of Bolshevism in the bud, and inaugurated his activities by bringing in a report based on the flimsiest of evidence to the effect that Canada was infected with the worst pollutions of Russia, and delay was dangerous or our bank managers and industrial mandarins would soon share the fate of the Tsar. Under his auspices a whole series of mean and petty persecutions, which reveal Mr. Cahan to be sublimely ignorant of the elementary principles of British civilization, have taken place, and his blows at liberty still fall unchecked by the Government, despite the protests of Labour and the more enlightened papers. Mr. Cahan is the type pur sang of the impossible obscurantist, who is unfortunately so common in capitalist circles on this continent, infinitely more common than in Britain, and who, if he knew it, is the worst foe of his own order. But when the Hohenzollerns are in flight, he, too, should depart. Perhaps, however, if he abides, we shall have the social and economic revolution which Canada needs, a lithe speedier. He and his kind are assuredly effective allies of democracy and labour.

The Labour Party in Canada has now found some capable leaders and achieved a certain unity of policy and action; it should proceed from strength to strength, and in the decadent state of the two old historic parties which the creation of Union Government has sadly shattered, it may well elect a considerable group of urban members to the next Parliament. Its shrewdest leaders look to a working alliance with the organized farmers (this exists today in Ontario) and the veteran movement, which in the course of time will provide a Government capable of rescuing Canada from the crude financial oligarchy which amid the changes of parties in office has misdirected her destinies for their own ends since Confederation. —J. A. S.

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### Prospectus of

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Capital, \$25,000.00

Divided into 1000 shares of \$25.00 each.

#### Provisional Directorate: President.

John William Wilford, Stavely, Alta., farmer.

Gus John Malchow, Stavely, Alta., farmer.  
Olaf Carlton Arnestad, Stavely, Alta., farmer.

#### Secretary-Treasurer.

John Hooper Ford, Calgary, Alberta.

#### Banker.

Home Bank of Canada, Calgary, Alta.

#### Registered Office.

410-411 Leeson & Lineham Block,  
Calgary, Alberta.

In November, 1916, The Nutcracker, a little bi-monthly paper, was started in the City of Calgary. It was not started with any idea of making a fortune: the object was to provide a medium for the free expression of the independent views of the community. It was to be free from political prejudice, advertising influence, the dominance of the predatory rich, or what is sometimes equally biased, the unfortunate poor.

As a medium of service it grew in the appreciation of its friends, in influence and in circulation, and when the Non-Partisan League came into prominence, the Nutcracker supported the League, and ultimately changed its name to "The Alberta Non-Partisan." The paper now has a circulation of over ten thousand.

There is no other publication in Western Canada that can fulfill the function of the Non-Partisan; it has a clear field and a wide appeal. Its columns carry to the many thousands of homes just the information and punch that are necessary in these times of social and economic upheaval. Education, co-operation, organization and political action on non-partisan lines will continue to be the message of this paper.

At the urgent appeals from the many friends of the Alberta Non-Partisan for a weekly issue, those who have hitherto owned and operated the paper have decided to organize a company with a capitalization of \$25,000, and have held as their interest in the paper paid-up shares to the extent of two thousand dollars. The remaining shares, to the extent of \$23,000.00, are now for sale.

It is essential that a publication of this character should remain free from the dominance of any individual or coterie of individuals. It is, therefore, provided that every shareholder shall have a vote, and only one vote, no matter how many shares are held by such shareholder.

We do not propose to offer shares as a means of getting rich quick to those who buy. The purchaser of shares must buy on a perfectly clear understanding of the facts. While the paper was relatively young and unknown, and during the strenuous times of war, it paid its way, and stands clear of debt. Whatever surplus has been made has been expended in further development. The salary list is very limited, much of the work having been done on a voluntary basis in the past. Much work will continue to be done in this way.

There is a splendid opportunity to develop the advertising end of the business,

## The Alberta Non Partisan

which will be done as soon as our weekly issue begins; subscriptions will continue to yield a good revenue, and, as a weekly, it will command a greater patronage, so that from the standpoint of investment, it offers a fair chance of becoming a substantial property.

But the money it makes is incidental. Let it continue its fight against the wrongs that need resistance and for the good that it may do. On this basis, come in, and you will have done your share of whatever good may be accomplished.

#### Memorandum.

The number of shares fixed by the articles of association as the qualification of a director is one fully paid share.

The names, occupations and addresses of the directors, together with the number of shares taken and held by them in their own right as beneficial owners is as follows:

John William Wilford, Stavely, 24 shares, numbered 1-4 and 13-32; Gus John Malchow, Stavely, 20 shares, numbered 5-8 and 33-48; Olaf Carleton Arnestad, Stavely, 20 shares, numbered 9-12 and 49-64.

The minimum subscription on which directors may proceed to commence business is forty-eight shares, held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash; in other words, when forty-eight shares have been subscribed and paid for in cash. This amount has already been received.

The minimum amount payable on application for and allotment of every share is twenty per cent. of the nominal value thereof.

The number and amount of shares issued or agreed to be issued as fully paid or partly paid up otherwise than in cash is as follows:-

Eighty shares to be issued as fully paid up in consideration of the trade name, good will, subscription list, and subscription contracts of the publication published in the City of Calgary, and Province of Alberta, and known as "The Alberta Non-Partisan."

The names, addresses and occupations of the vendors of the publication known as The Alberta Non-Partisan are: Alexander Ross, of Calgary, M.P.P.; William Irvine, of Calgary, Editor; John Hooper Ford, of Calgary, publisher.

There is no separate amount payable for the good will of "The Alberta Non-Partisan."

No commission is payable for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the company.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is \$300.00.

The amount intended to be reserved for working capital is the net proceeds of all sales of the shares of the capital of the company.

No amount is intended to be paid to any promoter.

The contract entered into between Alexander Ross, William Irvine and John Hooper Ford, of the one part, and John William Wilford, Gus John Malchow and Olaf Carlton Arnestad, on behalf of the company, is dated the eighteenth day of January, A.D., 1919, and is in effect an offer to sell the publication known as "The Alberta Non-Partisan" together with its trade name and subscription agreements at and for the price or in exchange for eighty fully paid up shares of the capital of the company which contract has been accepted and adopted by the directors of the company. The contract may be inspected at the offices of the company between the

hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon on any day except legal holidays.

The name and address of the auditor of the company is George W. Grant, 118 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

No director of the company has any interest of any nature or extent whatsoever in the promotion of the company or in the property proposed to be acquired by the company, other than the interest of a shareholder, and no sum has been paid or is to be paid to any director in connection with the formation of the company.

Issued the 17th day of May, A.D., 1919.

#### A Call to Action.

The above prospectus is self explanatory and calls for your assistance. This paper has been the sole advocate of independent political action in this province for three years. There are others coming now, of course, the movement is becoming popular. But the Non-Partisan must keep up its work.

The Public Utilities Commission have granted the right to form a company with capitalization of \$25,000, and to sell that amount of shares.

We are issuing this appeal to our readers. We want you to buy shares for two important reasons. (1) The more there are who own this paper, the more democratic it will be. (2) Your help is urgently needed in order to place this paper on a proper business basis, and insure its life.

No commission is paid for selling shares. Each share is \$25, payable in \$5.00 installments over a period of four years, if you so desire. Take one, or as many as you can. Forward check or cash to 410 Leeson & Lineham Block, Calgary.

With it we shall strive to hold aloft the banner of life, and life more abundantly, for we are certain that social and political salvation can only come through an educated democracy.

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## The Alberta Non Partisan

For the Creation of Independent and Progressive Thought and Action

PUBLISHED ON ALTERNATE THURSDAYS

Wm. Irvine, Editor J. H. Ford, Business Mgr.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

*There is no wealth but life. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings." —Ruskin.*

**THE U.F.A. DOOR** One of the questions to be settled at the coming U.F.A. con-

ventions will be whether the political action to be taken shall be narrowed down to the U.F.A. membership roll, conducted on the narrow craft lines or on democratic lines. The Non-Partisan idea was to widen the political appeal so as to embrace all who could subscribe to the principles of the movement, recognizing that the inter-relation of workers is such as to make unity imperative in political matters. If however the solution of our national problems lies in industrial action then political action should not be taken, but affiliation with the O.B.U. would be logical.

The farmers must either remain an industrial organization, run on industrial lines for industrial action, or they must take their troubles into the political field. But if they narrow their political appeal to their industrial limit they will never gain political power. To say that the only way to have a voice in the new political movement is to come by the U.F.A. door will mean one of two things, i.e., either the industrial lines of organization will have to be rubbed out, or there is no political future for the people of Alberta.

The U.F.A. would have been better advised to have continued strictly in its industrial endeavor, than to have entered politics with a narrow industrial view. We are still of the opinion that there is a necessity for both industrial and political action, but that it is impossible for one organization to lead both. The U.F.A. should have stayed with the U.F.A. work, and left the N.P.L. to do the political work.

The U.F.A. door should either be shut against political action, or open to all who are interested in politics. If it remains shut against the town and city worker, then political action is not being taken at all, but just another form of industrial action is being taken.

## The Alberta Non Partisan

**KEEP THEM APART** The U.G.G. is a commercial enterprise; it must as such do business under the laws which govern our present commercial life. It must jostle and compete with other enterprises; the future life of the U.G.G. depends as much upon the banks, and the systems of transportation, etc., as it depends upon the farmers. The U.G.G. therefore cannot help being influenced by the attitude of other commercial interests. What influence then would the U.G.G. have on the farmers' political party providing that both pass through the U.F.A. door?

Suppose that the farmers' party were to advocate the nationalization of banks; and suppose the bankers objected, and should go to the U.G.G. and tell them that unless their political mouthpiece stop the bank agitation, the banks will stop the U.G.G. What would happen? Is it not likely that the party would just naturally stop demanding the nationalization of banks?

The U.G.G. is doing great work in the commercial field. Let it continue to do so. But there must be absolutely no connection between the U.G.G. and the political organization. If there should be, the farmer will do no more in politics than any other class. It will be to the best interests of both organizations to keep separate.

**THE WINNIPEG STRIKE** The great strike in Winnipeg brought on STRIKE by all crafts in sympathy with the metal workers is portentous. It gives evidence of a solidarity in the Labor ranks hitherto unknown, and it clearly defines the struggle of the future as between the workers as a class, and organized capital.

It is not only a test of solidarity, but it will be a test also of what may be expected from direct industrial action in the way of emancipating the worker. If the Winnipeg strike proves successful in accomplishing its end it will give the encouragement necessary at this time to the industrial actionists represented in the O.B.U., and will be the precursor of that strike which is contemplated as the means of upsetting the capitalistic system.

There can be no question that labor has found a new voice and a new spirit, and that Canada is now passing through a purging fire that will not cease to burn until every institution that fails to serve the best human interests shall be consumed.

Canada is now experiencing the

first wave of the great approaching revolution, meanwhile the government is engaged in discussing such weighty matters as the importation of titles, the raising of tariffs, and the increasing of the police force. There may be some relation between these three considerations, but certainly they have little to do with the vital interests that are finding expression in the present unrest. Our government should have borrowed Nero's fiddle, and thus been classical if not wise.

\* \* \*

### THE WEAKNESS OF THE STRONG

The latest despatch from Ottawa announces that the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, are proceeding to Winnipeg in connection with the great strike. It is also set forth authoritatively in this despatch that the ministers are clothed with no power to settle the industrial dispute.

The enquiry may be made with considerable justification, what then are these two honorable gentlemen going to Winnipeg to do? If they have no power, as is plainly stated, they would be quite as happy and the strike would proceed as well had they stayed in Ottawa. This admission by those who have hitherto claimed the right to pass Orders-in-Council enforcing laws that were oftentimes contrary to the interests of the masses, shows that governments as at present constituted are useless from a working class point of view. What is really needed is an authoritative government able to pass an Order-in-Council in favor of the working men. Being so tightly held in the grip of the financial interests of Canada, our government is helpless to lend aid to the workers and afraid at this moment to come out as the champion of the exploiter; and so it does one of the best things it has ever done in its history—namely, nothing. The best interests of the capitalist class can best be served in the present crisis by government inaction. If the workers are starved back to the machine it is possible that they may continue in their usual servile docility; but should the government interfere by force to break the strike in the interests of the masters it would be the match to the revolutionary powder-barrel.

But what then is the use of a government? Does not this inability to function prove the contentions of the radical wing of the Labor movement that the class struggle must continue between the owner and the dispossessed, and that it is hopeless to expect any amelioration of

conditions from a government which is the tool of the master class? There is no greater argument for the O.B.U. than this admission of impotence on the part of the Union Government.

\* \* \*

**THE FALL OF THE MIGHTY** For some days the Labor News has been the only publication issued in Winnipeg. The Labor News is of course owned and controlled by the Labor movement and it suddenly became the most important publication because for a little while at least Labor was dominant. Great dailies like the Free Press and Tribune, with their mighty editors and mightier capital, were forced to keep silent.

This little incident of the great strike reveals a truth long held by Labor and disputed by Capital that Labor can get along without Capital but that Capital cannot get along without Labor. Why did not the Free Press come out? Because the workers didn't put it out. There is in this also a suggestion for the future that is worthy of note. The capitalist press in every case deliberately misrepresents the workers' cause during times of industrial strife, but since Labor has stumbled across the means of putting a quietus on falsehood it is more than likely that in future strikes the only news there will be will be the Labor news.

We hasten to congratulate our friend and editor of the Labor News on the historic fight he is putting up in the interests of the masses and for true democracy.

\* \* \*

**THE PEACE TREATY** The terms of the peace treaty, so valiantly fought for, so anxiously awaited by the world, and fraught with fundamental significance to the future of humanity, have at last been made public. For many months the best political brains of the nations have been behind closed doors piecing together this important document. The eyes of the world would fain have been upon them the while, and the hope of the world was that a new kind of settlement, of a nature that would form a stable basis for permanent peace, was being arrived at. But now that this diplomatic production has at last been presented to view it looks to us like the same old garment patched beyond recognition with cloth from everywhere under the sun.

A thinker once uttered in parable that "no man putteth new cloth into an old garment," the reason being of course that the new patch will tear away from the old, and make the rent worse. Had some one of vision read this parable at the peace

conference every morning it might have influenced somewhat the deliberations of that notable assembly. There can be no doubt, however, that it is the same old coat, with more patching, and therefore more rents to be made worse.

There are only two possible means by which peace might be established. The first is that of Justice, the second, Force. The latter has always been resorted to, but always without success, the former represents the new method which we hoped would be introduced.

There is no evidence of any difference in our peace treaty from others in which our present enemies were the chief spokesmen; there is no solution of the international problems attempted; the old methods of diplomacy have been repeated, and if the terms are accepted it will not be because of the measure of justice involved, but because of the military power that enforces them. In this way the present peace is the foundation of the next war.

The League of Nations has been whittled down to a covering for a new alliance, which will in subsequent competition compel a corresponding aggregation of other nations; territorial divisions, and indemnities are imposed by the strong upon the defeated as usual; military authority and power will be the only guarantee of the acceptance of the peace agreement; President Wilson's fourteen points—the articulated war aims of democracy—have been put in the international waste paper basket; and faith has been broken with the heroic dead, who fell in a noble endeavor to make a better world.

If the peace conference, composed of the politicians and diplomats, have embodied in the treaty their best solution for what is the matter with the world, it is now time for an international council of workmen and soldiers to see what they have to offer. The peace treaty will furnish the necessary justification for a world revolution

\* \* \*

#### **THE RAISON D'ETRE**

The mutilation of President Wilson's fourteen points has been a matter of both deep concern and great surprise to the democratic nations who hoped for so much from the Peace Conference. Judging from what has been published of the peace terms there is no sign that ever President Wilson had one point, not to speak of fourteen. What became of them?

A suggested answer to the whereabouts of these lost points is discovered in the cablegram of legislation sent by President Wilson from Paris

to the United States Senate. All the important items therein mentioned imply a reactionary spirit unworthy of the erstwhile champion of democracy. The President intimates that private ownership of railways, telegraphs, telephones and other industries nationalized during war shall be resumed; and that the prohibitionary measures so dearly won in years of strenuous propaganda shall be repealed.

In this we can detect the finger tips of the unseen hand which pulled the wires in Paris. Up to the present we had thought that the influence of delegates from other nations had been too much for President Wilson at the Peace Conference; but now it seems clear that the high aims of the President were not defeated in Europe but were defeated in America. The oligarchic powers which have brought the President to this reactionary move in his own land were undoubtedly the powers which defeated his good intentions in the Peace Conference.

\* \* \*

#### **FEAR AND UNREST**

There has been a preliminary report of the Industrial Commission Chairman Mathers says: "Fear of want in old age and fear of unemployment" is the cause of unrest. Now that's interesting. We had been under the impression that fear was an effect and that somewhere there was a cause. But Mr. Mathers seems to be under the impression that there is a primary cause, namely fear. But what causes the fear? Is it founded or unfounded? What does the Chairman of the Commission think?

Now, here is another cause of unrest. Mr. Mathers did not touch it. Ogilvie's, according to the Toronto Globe, made over 76 per cent. on its common stock. Naturally Labor would like to see the seven cut off. While men are getting below the minimum wage 76 per cent. is too great a dividend. We might mention others. Russell Motor, for instance, with 68 per cent., and many others of similar ilk and kidney.

Cheer up, Mr. Mathers—there is not only fear but resentment, and justified too.

Helping evolution along spells progress. Impeding evolution leads to revolution. The world simply will get ahead. Woe unto them who get in its way!

**F. J. TURNER  
CONTRACTOR**

104 7th Ave W., CALGARY

Consult me before building that house.

*Alterations and repairs*

## How the Farmers Are Robbed

(Second Article.)

By John Glambek



In my last article I explained how the wheat growers were robbed by local elevator men and Board of Trade gamblers, and I shall now continue along the same line.

We often hear the expression "that the producers should have the full product of their toil." What is the full product of the toil of a wheat-growing farmer? It is claimed that it takes 4½ bushels of wheat, on an average, to make a barrel of flour. The price of wheat in Chicago in May, 1917, was \$2.78 per bushel, or \$2.51 for 4 bushels 30 pounds. Flour at the same time was retailed in sacks to the consumer at the rate of \$19 a barrel, a difference of \$6.49 on every barrel of flour. Of course, nobody would claim that \$6.49 should go to the farmer as being the full product of his toil. The farmer's product—wheat—is brought to town as an unfinished product; it must be transferred to the railway to the mill, and again transferred to where it is needed. The labor of transportation, cleaning, milling, etc., must be paid for, and no farmer would offer any objection to a reasonable payment to the people engaged in making the wheat to flour and transporting it into the hands of the consumer.

But the trouble arises when from the moment the wheat leaves the farmers' hands and to the time it gets into the consumers' hands, it is in the hands of interlocking big financial interests, such as elevators, big millers, speculators, etc., all connected, all powerful and able to make enormous profits, skinning the farmer at one end and the bread-eater at the other. The investigation conducted in the Northwestern States a few years ago showed enormous plundering in grading going on all the time, and that by this method farmers were robbed of tens of millions of dollars every year. For instance, a carload of wheat gets to the market; there is some smut in the wheat. This makes the pretext for often lowering the grade to No. 3 or 4 hard winter. The difference in price between No. 2 hard winter wheat and No. 4 hard winter wheat is at times 50c. a bushel, the average difference about 30c. Yet, it costs the miller only from one to three cents a bushel to remove the smut, and put the wheat in condition for flour. Spring wheat is also graded down because it contains a high percentage of wild seeds. These can be cleaned out for a trifling sum. Now, if No. 1 Northern spring wheat is rejected

from that grade on account of wild seeds, and is graded down to No. 2, the farmer loses on an average about 6 cents a bushel, amounting to millions of dollars yearly.

Prof. Ladd, of North Dakota, has shown that practically as good flour can be made from No. 3 and 4 wheat as from No. 2. So while the millers mix in some of these low-grades and gets the price for flour, the farmer must accept a reduced price for his wheat.

That the farmers' wheat improves in grade after being held at the terminal elevators for a while is an old story. We have often read statements to this effect. A certain amount of No. 1, 2 and 3 spring wheat went into the elevators at Fort William, and when shipped out, the No. 1 and 2 grades had greatly increased while the amount of No. 3 had vastly diminished.

The farmer is also being robbed on the dockage. Still in Canada this is perhaps not quite as bad as in the States. In 1917, Mr. Myron W. Thatcher, formerly general manager of the Osceola Mill and Elevator Company, Osceola, Wisconsin, and now president of the Equitable Audit Company, of St. Paul, Minn., made a detailed statement of the cost and profits of a barrel of flour. In a 4.55 bushel barrel of flour, or 295 pounds of wheat, there are 99 pounds of offal, otherwise called shorts and bran. Bran, shorts, etc., were selling on May 23, 1917, at \$34 per ton, or \$1.68 for 99 pounds. A barrel of flour was selling in carload lots on that date, f.o.b. mill, at \$14. On the same date, flour in sacks was selling locally to the consumer at the rate of \$19.00 a barrel.

In the detailed figures that Mr. Thatcher presented (which lack of space forbids me to give here), he proves that the small millers' profits are \$1.46 per barrel. The middleman and distributors get away with \$8 on every barrel of flour—rather expensive, is it not? Still, defenders of our present idiotic plundering system have the gall to call the farmers profiteers, and point them out to the city consumers as the cause of the present high cost of living. But the profit of the small miller is nothing compared to that the big millers are able to extract from the farmers.

The big milling companies who own elevators, are members of the Board of Trade gamblers, and who have storage room, unlimited capital, big mills, machinery, control of market, have a systematic way of wheat mixing, make a much larger profit on flour than the smaller miller. Mr. Thatcher claims that on May 23, 1917, the big millers made \$4.89 profit on a barrel of flour; thus the consumer paid \$9.89 above the cost price on a barrel of flour. Still in the face of this some people can't understand why there is so much unrest.

When one considers this enormous profit on one barrel of flour, it is not to be wondered at that the Ogilvie Milling Company

made nearly three and a half million dollars last year.

On May 29th, 1917, John E. Kelly, of South Dakota, testified at the hearings on food production and conservation, before the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., as follows: "I have made the statement openly that in the fall of 1915, ~~when~~ the solitary point of price fixing alone they have taken from the farmers of the United States \$340,000,000." And no man has ever yet challenged the correctness of those figures. And how do they do it? Before the farmer threshes, the price is usually fair. That is to cause him to thresh and to get on the market in order to get a good price. He is owing everybody. Fifty-six per cent. of the farmers of the State of South Dakota, and fifty-three per cent. of the farmers of Illinois are tenants at will. They are owing everybody, and they have got to have money to pay their debts. The price then is usually fair, and the farmer is in a hurry to get his grain on the market. He gets a machine to thresh his grain, and then his creditors, who have carried him, perhaps for groceries and for other things, want their money, and they get after him, and he puts it on the market, and these fellows meet him, often with empty cars and empty elevators, and yet the price will go down.

Mr. Thatcher said further that in the fall of 1915, in South Dakota, and just after the farmers got their threshing done, oats sold only for 25 cents per bushel, while at the same time the ultimate consumer in Liverpool was paying from 73 to 75 cents a bushel, so who would be foolish enough to go farming when so much money can be made farming the farmer. During that fall the grain gamblers in the different market exchanges in the United States took an average of from 20 to 23 cents a bushel on oats, or from 86 to 92 per cent. of the price which the farmers received at the local market. Sounds like farmers were the profiteers, doesn't it?

But we need not go to the United States for facts along this line. It is something every farmer experiences here in Canada, too. Here we have the homesteaders in place of the renter, and everybody knows that all homesteaders, and, in fact, most farmers owe most everybody in the fall, and everybody the farmer owes is hollering for their money. Up to the time of the war, when prices were set, the situation was exactly as described from the U. S. every fall. In the early fall, just when threshing started, the price of wheat was generally about 10 cents higher than later on, and the few farmers who could get a car of wheat off right away got this higher price. Later on, when everybody started hauling and elevators began to fill up, the price dropped, and we can look for this to happen again this fall.

—JOHN GLAMBECK.

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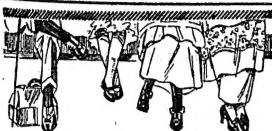
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## Declaration of Political Independence

### THE LEAGUE'S FIVE POINTS

The executive committee of the N.P.L., elected by the annual convention to direct the affairs of the movement, have passed no opportunity to prevent the development of two political organizations among the farmers. The President, Mr. Buckley, while immovable on a matter of principle, has been and is the champion of unity, and has spared no effort in promoting it.

The joint committee which was appointed to promote harmony between the political movement of the U.F.A. and the League is composed of three members from each executive. Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Trego, and Mr. Sloan represent the U.F.A.; Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wilford and Mr. Irvine represent the League. These men have the best interests of the movement at heart, and in their deliberations petty details and personalities were overshadowed by the greater issues.

At a meeting of the joint committee held in the U.F.A. office May 10th, 1919, the whole situation was considered very carefully. The proposals made by the N.P.L. to be brought before the approaching conventions were gone into and with slight amendments were recommended by the committee.

The committee, however, has no authority to definitely settle anything with regard to the amalgamation of the two political organizations. Being appointed to promote unity, the committee has dealt with the situation to the best of its wisdom, and leaves to the conventions the privilege of accepting or rejecting its findings.

The League executive summarized the principles underlying their organization and set forth in five definite propositions what were considered the essentials, which if the U.F.A. conventions adopt will mean that the work the League undertook to do will be done by the United Farmers through their existing organization. In the event of these being rejected the League would consider it necessary to maintain its propaganda, and educational work, and would justify itself by propagating the principles rejected. The joint committee endorsed the proposals virtually as they were presented, an abridgement being made in one or two instances for clearness of thought.

With regard to the organizing of democracy by itself for itself, this principle is fundamental and common to the U.F.A. and the League alike. The points covered in the League proposals submitted to the joint committee and which will be brought before the convention are only those points toward which the attitude of the U.F.A. is not known. These are as follows:

#### A Business Government

The substituting of a business for our present party administration is held as one of the chief aims of the League, and that the legislative bodies be elected by the proportional representation method of voting, and direct legislation be inaugurated. In a business administration as advocated by the League the proportional idea would be carried into the cabinet, the life of such a gov-

ernment would not depend on the defeat of any measure whatsoever; the public business would be thoroughly departmentalized and directed by experts, while every measure would be passed or defeated by the assembly upon its merits.

#### Provincial Action

Political action means provincial as well as Dominion politics to the N.P.L. The resolution of the U.F.A. which is taken as the creed of the movement, does not mention provincial politics, but specifically states Federal. It must be shown that this omission was an oversight, or it must be taken that the U.F.A. is satisfied with Alberta politics. If it is deliberately intended by the leaders who fathered the resolution to make an attack on the party in power in the Dominion only, then there is nothing ahead but disaster. If party government be wrong in principle in Ottawa it is wrong in Edmonton. The League wants to be clear on this point.

#### A Separate Department

Non partisans are firm in the opinion that there must be created a separate office to handle the political department of the United Farmers' movement. It is clear that this is necessary both from the point of view of success and in the best interests of the other departments. The uniting of the commercial with the political would be fatal. The influence of Big Business is too perniciously obvious on present day political parties for comment. Although the U.G.G. is a highly creditable organization, and of incalculable value to the Western farmer, it must not be allowed to dictate the political policy. It may have no desire to do this, but the time might come when it might desire to influence the political endeavor; the time to prevent that possibly is now, by keeping the political direction separate from the commercial.

#### Making Platforms

If we are to build from the "bottom up," then each constituency convention must state what it wants, and not leave the political policy to be drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The platform built by that body was not meant to be the platform of the farmers' movement when in action, it was rather a suggestion to parties in power.

There is, of course, no serious objection to any particular point in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The objection made is one of principle. The fact is that when all is said and done the platform that was passed in a blanket at the Medicine Hat convention was not the platform of the Alberta farmers; it was the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This is working from the "top." It tends to uniformity and to stagnation. It is the old party method. We want to see each convention make its own platform in detail, and thus preserve the rights of democracy.

#### Paying For It All

The political department must finance itself. Adequate provision must be made for this, and proper accounts must be kept. It has been understood that each

constituency under the U.F.A. plan will finance its own politics. But it has been announced that the Canadian Council of Agriculture is sending out a large supply of literature, and the Grain Growers' Guide has promised much space for political matters, laying claim to become the official organ of Alberta politics. Now who is paying for all this? Not the constituents. Let the Canadian Council of Agriculture look after its own affairs. We are through with philanthropy in politics.

"Pay as you enter" is the only motto these matters must be threshed out at the convention, and decided upon. The future of the League will depend upon the attitude of the constituents upon these questions.

#### TO OUR MEMBERS

'The executive considers it a duty to present to the members of the N.P.L. the whole situation regarding political action as changed or affected by the decision of the U.F.A. to enter the political field, and to offer our advice in a modest way, to be taken or rejected by the individual members as may seem advisable.'

The League was formed some two years ago as the spontaneous expression of the farmers for political action. At that time it was understood that the U.F.A. declined to have anything to do with politics directly; its constitution which was rigorously adhered to, expressly states that the organization shall take no official part in politics. With this understanding that direct political effort was incompatible with the principles of the U.F.A., the League undertook the work of political organization. But after two years of strenuous propaganda work on the part of the League, and when we had proved by our elected candidates that the political field was ripe and that much good could be done by entering it, the U.F.A. took their forward step, deciding to take up the political work.

Now the U.F.A. proposal is such as not to violate its constitution inasmuch as the organization is not officially entering the political arena, but an arrangement whereby the machinery already in existence may be utilized for political as well as for industrial purposes, providing it is the wish of the individuals composing the various localities to do so. The U.F.A. executive takes no action except to carry out the instructions of the locals. The method is therefore democratic and capable of great development.

Meanwhile the N.P.L. is still in operation, and we, the executive, must face the issue which is presented by the existence of two organizations with similar aims, doing the same thing. There are, as we see it, only two courses open. The N.P.L. must either fight the U.F.A. or join with it in performing the necessary work. To fight we must have something to fight for, some principle of fundamental difference must exist before there could be a justification for duplicating the U.F.A. organization.

This situation was seen by the executive and steps were taken early to avoid unnecessary friction. The executive of the U.F.A. has been met with, and we have together gone over the whole matter and were unable to discover any difference in political aims to warrant the

building up of two farmers' organizations. We therefore virtually agreed as the executive, to leave the course of action to the farmers themselves, which action will be taken at the conventions to be held under the U.F.A. auspices in the various constituencies.

Upon unity depends our only chance of success, and although the League was first in the political field, yet we believe its great important work was to bring the farmers' organizations to the point of taking direct political action. Not only so, but if the U.F.A. locals can be used it would be folly to try to create, at enormous expense, machinery of a similar character. This would be an error both from the point of view of unity and also of economy.

We therefore advise that our members amalgamate with the U.F.A. and see to it that the work the League undertook to do will be accomplished more speedily and with greater effect than if we stay separate and become a faction rather than a movement. This is our judgment after carefully considering the situation from every conceivable angle.

We would further advise that our members who are delegates at the conventions called by the U.F.A. introduce resolutions on the following important matters, which we think embody the fundamental principles of the Non Partisan movement. In the event of these resolutions being defeated there might exist a necessity for the League to continue. But if they be adopted by the convention, all that we stand for will be safeguarded in the one big agrarian movement for political expression and democratic government.

1. That this independent political organization is in itself a proof of our objection to the old party system of government, and that the chief aim of this movement shall be to change our form of government from the party system to a business administration, with members elected under the proportional system of voting, and subject to direct legislation including the initiative referendum and right of recall.

2. That this convention make provision for provincial political action as well as federal.

3. That all finances involved in the farmers' political movement be met directly by the members, that proper account be kept of all funds, and a statement issued annually.

4. That a separate department or subsidiary office be created under the U.F.A. auspices to function as the central office of the political organization.

5. That the Alberta Non Partisan be used as the official organ of the farmers' political movement; and that representatives be appointed as directors of the policy of the paper.

6. That in the interests of education, and also for the prevention of bureaucratic methods—so liable to grow up in any organization—the political program adopted shall be passed clause by clause at each constituency convention.

J. C. BUCKLEY, President.  
J. H. FORD, Secretary.

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Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them 'up.  
—Garfield.

## The World's Greatest Problem!



WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

### U.F.A. District Political Conventions

Constituency.	Place	Date.
MacLeod	MacLeod (Town Hall)	May 27th-28th
Lethbridge	Lethbridge (Knights of Pythias Hall)	May 29th-30th
Bow River	Calgary (Paget Hall)	June 3rd-4th
E. & W. Calgary	Calgary (Sandstone Hall)	June 5th-6th
Red Deer	Red Deer (Parish Hall)	June 10th-11th
Victoria	Camrose (The Theatre)	June 12th-13th
Battle River	Wainwright	June 17th-18th
Strathcona	Wetaskiwin	June 19th-20th
East Edmonton	Edmonton	June 24th-25th
West Edmonton	Edmonton	June 26th-27th

### Resolutions

Resolution passed by Stavely Local U.F.A., on May 7th, 1919:

"Whereas the farmers and everybody's business is more or less directly or indirectly affected by politics and the Non Partisan Political League consists of U.F.A. members who have seen the truth of this,

"And whereas the program of the N.P.L. gives the best expression of the people's demand for economic reform,

"Therefore be it resolved that this Stavely Local of the U.F.A. endorse the N.P.L. as the original political expression of the U.F.A."

—Gus E. A. Malchow, Secy.

Resolution passed by Stonelaw Local U.F.A. No. 655, on May 3rd, 1919:

"Whereas nothing practical has been arranged as regards financing the U.F.A. in the political field,

"And whereas we consider the Non Partisan League has arranged for financing the activities of the League in a sound manner,

"And whereas it is essential that both organizations hold together as our aims are practically the same,

"Be it resolved that we, the members of the Stonelaw Local of the U.F.A. endorse the Non Partisan League as the best organization for U.F.A. independent political action, and would urge our executive to use their best efforts to bring both organizations solidly together." —Thos. Partridge, Secretary.

## The Future Course of Independent Political Action

### FAVORS N.P.L. FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

By Donald Cameron, Elnora, Alta.

The articles by our respected president, Mr. Buckley, and by Mr. Lund, of Barons, in April 23rd issue, regarding the future of the farmers' political movement, gives food for thought for workers generally, and the organized farmers in particular.

It is evident now that the big majority of the members of the U.F.A. are determined that the only solution to the unsatisfactory conditions existing in the political and economic conditions of our country is concerted political action by the people to the extent that the voice of the people shall determine and control absolutely the actions of their elected representatives. The U.F.A. gave public expression as an organization to this desire at the Edmonton convention.

The members who founded the N.P.L. who are also members of the U.F.A. realized this nearly three years ago, and started an organization that has done effective work in creating the demand for independent political action. Amongst the membership of both organizations there is a strong desire to unite these two forces.

The educational work accomplished by the U.F.A. in years gone by has taught the farmers the value of co-operation.

The position of the two forces at present is this: The N.P.L. believes that all election expenses must be contributed by the people if the forces against them are to be overthrown and has financed the organization through its membership fee. It has kept its members in touch with its educational work and with the doings of the movement generally through its paper, the "Alberta Non Partisan" (all that is required is extension), and has an excellent system of governing and formulating a united policy through its annual convention.

The U.F.A. as a new organization entering the political field has to create all those things to be effective. The Edmonton resolution re political action was excellent in many ways, but to my mind its chief weakness lay in the fact that it precluded the executive from directing a uniform policy by the various constituencies. Unity of policy, mobilization of forces governed and controlled by an intelligent electorate is necessary for success. It will be well for each member of the U.F.A. and the N.P.L. to give much thought to those questions before the coming district conventions take place, so that they will be in a position to go to their respective conventions prepared to discuss in an intelligent manner the questions involved, prepared to sink all petty differences in order that the cause we all, both U.F.A. and N.P.L., believe in, shall be advanced and established on a sound basis.

The more thought I personally give to the matter, the more the conviction is forced upon me that the U.F.A. as an organization should continue as an educational organization, that each member and each local of the U.F.A. should become a local of the N.P.L. to carry on the political end of our activities. My

chief reason for this view is that it leaves the door much wider open for thousands of men and women in this province who are with us heart and soul, but who, because of our U.F.A. constitution, will be debarred.

But, I realize that the questions involved are so immeasurably larger than any petty likes or dislikes that either individuals or organizations may have, that I am prepared to sink them, providing the principles for which we stand are safeguarded, and a door is left open wide enough to admit all who are with us. —Donald Cameron.

### EXPRESSING THE GET-TOGETHER SPIRIT

By W. H. Shield, Macleod, Alta.

May I state my views on the present political movement, especially as regards future development in the relationship of the N.P.L. and the U.F.A.? My attitude of mind at this time is largely that of "watchful waiting." We should not try to force the situation too much just now, remembering always that we are all aiming largely at the same goal, and that the attainment of our objects should be our main concern, rather than the means. While the final issue ultimately rests with the people, we should trust to their common sense in deciding this question. However, I will give my opinion on some of the outstanding points in the light of present developments.

The outstanding question that is engaging the attention of the members of both the above organizations at the present time, is; "Shall political action be taken directly as a unit by the U.F.A., or shall a separate organization be developed for this purpose, as was done in the commercial sphere?"

There are doubtless many angles to consider this question from, and all members will not have the same viewpoint, but we should consider the question from the standpoint of financing a political campaign and the relationship of this to the educational and propaganda work to which the U.F.A. in the past has confined itself, and which must still form an important part of its policy. Also the general effect on the organization as a whole, should it become a distinct political unit, must be considered.

Mr. Wood suggests in his article on "Political Action in Alberta" in the May 7th issue of the Guide that the campaign should be financed by assessing the locals on the basis of membership. Now in an educational organization like the U.F.A. not all of the membership are in the advanced grades. Almost every Local has, and generally will have, if they fulfil their mission, pupils in the primary classes. Some of the members are advanced enough to be prepared to bear their full share of the cost of securing political freedom, others to help only by their vote. Still others are lukewarm or opposed towards independent political action. How about these latter classes in such an assessment, and what of their future relationship to the U.F.A.? How would it have worked out if the U.F.A. had financed their commercial activities by this method? We should without a doubt have lost about

fifty per cent. of our present and future membership. Should we not expect the same results to follow in this case? Can we afford to do this? We nearly all entered the ranks from one of the old political parties and have reached our present independent outlook by the educational work within the organization. Should not this still continue or will it be likely that this class of membership will be attracted to a distinct political unit, saddled as it would be by a fairly stiff fee to finance a political movement they were not in sympathy with. We must remember we have as yet only secured a fraction of the eligible membership.

Looking from this viewpoint it would seem more advisable to have a separate political unit, a well developed nucleus which we already have in the N.P.L., working in closest harmony with the parent body, where those who were ready for aggressive action could line up, ready to furnish the financial sinews needed, without detriment to the educational work of the parent association, leaving it free and untrammeled to pursue its present work of developing an enlightened citizenship, and the working out of policies which by reason of its wide and varied type of membership would truly represent the matured wishes of the people and would also furnish a constant stream of reinforcements to the political unit.

Another point which is coming in for much discussion is the future standing of our paper, "The Non Partisan," in the new movement. There should be no desire on the part of anyone to supplant the Grain Growers' Guide in the place it now holds in the farmers' movement. To no one do the farmers of the three western provinces owe as deep a debt of gratitude as they do to the farsighted officers of the old Grain Growers' Grain Co. who established and financed this pioneer paper in defence of the farmers' rights. In immense measure do we owe to these men and to George Chipman of the Guide, the position we hold to-day. The advances made in the organized farmers' movement in the last decade can be almost wholly attributed to the work of the Guide, and while we may take issue on some points of its policy, yet remembering always the debt we owe, our criticism should be kindly.

This does not alter the fact, however, that there is room and need for a provincial organ in Alberta, devoted especially to the political movement. The Guide's work, like the U.F.A.'s, should continue along its unexcelled line of education on farmers' questions, while the political part of the fight should be left to a special organ, established for that purpose. Especially in provincial politics would the need be almost imperative for a separate Alberta organ devoted to the cause and owned wholly by the independent voters. This would not, in my opinion, in any way interfere with the support, or detract from the influence of the Guide, rather the reverse should be the case.

I believe I am giving expression to the wishes of a large number of members in both organizations, U.F.A. and N.P.L., when I express the opinion that the question of the future development of the Independent political movement should be considered by the leaders of both U.F.A. and N.P.L. without bias to

either organization, placing the attainment of the objects—which are the same in each case—before personal prestige, or, which is more likely, the prestige of their particular unit, and seek only the common good, which is the true democracy. Let us build up an organization, under any name, that will be financed and controlled wholly by its membership, and that will seek to abolish the present form of government by party in the interests of a privileged few, and establish a form of government controlled by the people and legislating for the greatest good of the greatest number. There is no question to my mind that such an organization, with such a policy, endorsed by the executives of both associations, would secure the enthusiastic endorsement of the members and also of a large body of sympathisers. There is a great future before us. Let us get together. United we stand, divided we fall.

—W. H. Shield.

#### ENDORSE NON PARTISAN PRINCIPLES

By F. P. Burdick, Bradwell, Sask.

The question at issue before the Non Partisans and the United Farmers seems to be not so much whether the Non Partisan League should be swallowed up by the United Farmers, but whether the United Farmers can successfully win elections against old party election machinery without the assistance of a live and active Non Partisan league.

It will take more than 18,000 votes in Alberta to control or get a majority of members elected to Parliament in the Federal campaigns. And not all of the United Farmers of Alberta members will vote for the independent farmer candidates. Many of them will still be foolish enough to vote Grit or Tory, the parties controlled by the big monied interests of the country who are waxing rich off the producers' labor. On the other hand, of course many votes will go to an independent candidate from people who are not members of the farmers' organizations.

Should assistance in the campaign fights of the future, and they will be strenuous fights, be refused or should assistance be encouraged? Can the best results be obtained by having one political organization absorbed by another or can success be more certain by having two organization working hand in

hand for the same objects—the U.F.A. organization specializing in Federal politics and the N.P.L. in Provincial politics, one organization getting converts where the other failed?

It must be remembered that only about one out of every five farmers in Alberta is a member of the United Farmers. That the Non Partisan League can obtain the support of thousands of farmers which the United Farmers have failed to do in the past is proved by reason of the fact that the League has obtained good results in districts where the United Farmers are well organized and popular and also obtained good results in districts where the United Farmers' locals are admittedly dead because of petty feuds between factions in the locals, because many of the farmers think they can get better grades at the old line elevators than at the farmers' elevators, because some have obtained bad twine from the United Farmers, and because many farmers contend that the United Farmers are controlled in reality by bosses who handle the delegates at conventions like so many children.

The Non Partisan League since its inception in the States has made marvelous progress and is a husky and powerful organization, as proved by the following facts:

It has more than a quarter million members in Northern States and Canada.

It has the distinction of having placed in power the first farmers' government in North America and is now in complete control of the State of North Dakota.

The League has passed legislation in North Dakota that is now saving the individual farmers of that state hundreds of dollars that previously was going in unearned profits to middlemen and profiteers.

In its past session the farmer legislators passed legislation that will save the farmers of that state thousands of dollars every year through a fair system of taxation which taxes idle land held by speculators more heavily than improved land, through the new state bank which loans money at 6 per cent. instead of 8, 10 and 12 per cent.; through state-owned packing houses, flour mills, terminal elevators, cold storage plants and stock yards, operated at cost in the interest of the farmers, workers and

consumers and not in the interests of millionaire profiteers.

For the first time in the history of North America the Non Partisan League has brought about conditions whereby the producers of wealth will get a fuller share of what they produce and will stop dividing up their earnings with the profiteers.

And the important thing to remember is that what has been done in North Dakota can also be done in the farming provinces of Canada in the near future if the farmers in Canada keep their heads and "don't rock the boat." Certainly the farmers of Alberta have as much common sense as the farmers of North Dakota.

Those who started the organization made a splendid start in Alberta, by electing two good members to the provincial legislature, Mrs. L. C. McKinney, and James Weir, and having elected these two when the League only had about 400 members, certainly the League could have a good chance of capturing the entire province in the next provincial campaign if given a chance to do it.

One thing is certain. If it is decided that the best results can be obtained by amalgamation, the League members who are members of the United Farmers and who attend the approaching district conventions should demand that the principles of the Non Partisan League be endorsed. It is principle more than anything else that the awakened people of Canada are fighting for.

The producers of wealth who have their eyes open are sick and tired of toiling in the interests of the profiteers and these awakened multitudes are going to fight for principles and not for so-called Leaders and Party Names.

—F. P. Burdick.

#### THE FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY

A friend from Vulcan writes: "I am greatly pleased with the proposed amalgamation of the N.P.L. and U.F.A. for independent political action.

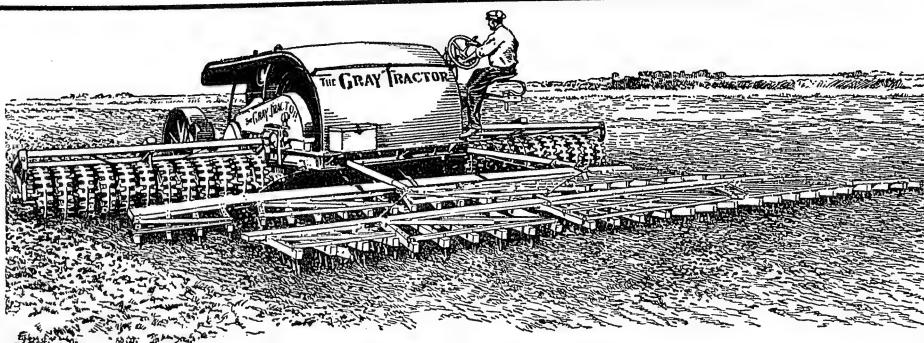
"The door of opportunity is now wide open. Upon us rests the responsibility of entering and setting up true democracy."

Every noble work is at first impossible.

—Carlyle.

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## OUR LETTER BOX

### FEAR

Barons, Alta., May 6th, 1919.

Editor Non Partisan:

There are many people so wrapped up in their own little circle and environment, who are always sitting in their own shadow, with no vision that reaches past their own particular mode of living, that they cannot see the active living and pulsating world that irresistably moves forward in spite of all obstacles that fear and ignorance tries to place in its way. This comes to the surface whenever a new idea is born, whenever a change in public morals is advocated.

In the farmers' movement it takes the shape of a class fear of organized labor. Reams of wonderful rhetoric are released to prove the danger of organized labor, which is credited with purposes that no member ever heard of.

Here is a sample somewhat abridged: "Labor organizations are so Socialistic, so immoderate and false in their aspirations, that no perils to the system of exploitation (that is the meaning of it) will prevent them to improve the living conditions of its members (that is also the meaning of a long list of words).

But the farmer's life and interests are not on such ill-mapped waters. His problems must be solved by a slower and safer method, than that of an improvised, ungovernable flood of threatening anarchy, which is destined to shatter its strength on a wreck-strewn strand of revolution."

That is some speech, believe me.

The Lord knows that the farmer's method has been slow enough, but he may not be so sure of the safety.

Probably the hardest job that the Non Partisan League must undertake is to banish this ridiculous fear, especially from its own members. We, if no one else, must recognize our fellows in the ranks of Labor regardless of the particular work we are performing. Some have a better and some a poorer remuneration than the average farmer, but that is not the important point. We should all know that remuneration for anything is only relative to other conditions. Let us as farmers quit whining about our 18-hour days and unreasonable hired men (that is how we are keeping our identity) instead of hating organized labor because of a shorter workday, let us join hands, and by so doing reduce our own beloved day from sunrise to sunset, to the same hours that organized labor enjoys, and maybe we even could get the same compensation that these dangerous fellows have compelled their masters to disgorge.

The most peculiar circumstance in connection with the article that is the cause of these comments, is that anyone with such an exquisite command of language can have such a poor knowledge of the purposes of organized labor.

I would recommend a close study of "Aims of Labor" by Arthur Henderson, to all of our members, especially those that have not closely followed the organized labor movement.

I realize as well as anyone that it is kind of hard for us farmers, who have paid politicians, shysters, and moralizers to do our thinking for the last thousand

## The Alberta Non Partisan

years, to suddenly be thrown on our own resources of a brain which has become dormant from lack of exercise, but we must take up the practice, or we will probably soon have an opportunity to study the wage-workers' life and labor from the inside, and at a closer range than we really care to, if all was told. —John A. Lund.

### CAN FARMER AND LABOR COMBINE?

Didsbury, Alta., April 8, 1919.

Editor Non Partisan:

I must lock horns with Mr. Lawrence an his not very lucid article on the above subject in your issue of March 26th. If things are as he makes out, the improvement of the conditions of the common people is hopeless and impossible. Impossibilities do not interest serious men and women, and the farmers' political movement is composed of just such people—the thinkers. The amelioration of the economic and social conditions of the masses can never be accomplished except by the combination and co-operation of all those affected by the unjust system existing in Canada to-day.

At no very distant period of time manufacturers and big business will be carried on for the benefit of all, and not as at present for the benefit of the privileged few. For the benefit of the four groups, viz.: 1st, the producer of the raw material; 2nd, the present owners (the manufacturers) earning reasonable interest on the money they have actually invested; 3rd, just wages for the workers who actually produce the goods; 4th, the consumer who now pays outrageously high prices. In short, **production for use and not for gain.**

The social and economic tangle produced by the existing system can only be remedied by some such scheme as outlined above. This I believe is part of the general idea of those who aim at government by the people, and government by the people is the "*raison d'être*" of the farmers' political movement.

—H. F. Willoughby Greenhill.

### WANTS N.P.L. SPEAKER AT CONVENTIONS

Winterburn, Alta., May 18th, 1919.  
Editor Non Partisan:

I am writing to offer a suggestion re the N.P.L. meeting with the U.F.A.

It seems that the executive of the U.F.A. and N.P.L. are agreed on nearly if not all matters political, but owing to the fact that the U.F.A. executive have no mandate from their members to enter into any arrangement with any other body, you are at a loss as to how to work together.

Now I would suggest that when the U.F.A. commence holding their conventions that one member or more of the N.P.L. executive travel with them and after the meeting has progressed to the proper stage that the N.P.L. put forth an effort to have them, by their own vote, accept the N.P.L. as their party. The question of membership could be easily arranged. The U.F.A. executive should not object to this, and the farmers at each meeting would decide for themselves.

This would decide the matter as to whether there were to be two organizations for the same purpose or not, as a verdict could be reached during the month of June, 1919. The N.P.L. could then govern itself accordingly.

—Geo. Bevington.

### THE BOLSHEVIKI AND SOVIET REPUBLIC

Vermillion, Alta., May 16th, 1919.  
Editor Non Partisan:

The Bolsheviki, the Russian word for majority, first came into existence in 1903, with Lenin as its leader, and during the great strike in 1905, which brought on that revolution, a council of workmen and deputies was formed, and the Czar was never really successful in putting it down.

The Bolsheviki have attempted to deal with the fundamental problem: The abolition of exploitation of man by man, the entire abolition of the division of the people into classes.

Every workman, every peasant, in Russia has the right to vote in the election of deputies to his local Soviet, which is made up of a number of deputies corresponding to the number of electors, each 1,000 workmen have the right to send one deputy, and also a company of soldiers.

The local Soviets choose their delegates to an All-Russian assembly of Soviets; this All-Russian assembly elects its Central Executive Committee on a basis of approximately one in five of the delegates to the assembly.

At each successive All-Russian assembly of Soviets the executive committee automatically resigns, and the assembly as a whole expresses its approval or disapproval of what has been done.

No limit is set to local re-election, deputies are withdrawn and other substitutes for them, wherever this seems necessary to the local electorate.

Russia is rapidly forging ahead in educational matters, and the printing press is busy; schools and libraries are being opened everywhere.

In November last Lenin inaugurated the first "Red Train," which travelled from town to town of Soviet Russia

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from this train 20,000 pamphlets and books were sold in the first seven days, and 60,000 educational books were distributed free to the local Soviets. They also held a number of mass meetings.

During 1918 the Soviet government opened 1,000 new elementary schools in the country of Moscow alone, but the difficulty is to get new teachers. To overcome this, they started training colleges for teachers which were financed by the Soviet.

They also opened six new universities in Soviet Russia. During the last two hundred years there existed only twelve universities in all Russia.

The Co-Operative Society has increased its membership 500 per cent. under the Bolsheviks, and Mr. George Russell states that in Russia thirty million are now living under co-operative production and distribution.

The Bolsheviks nationalized the land and banks. The decree declares all private ownership of land to be annulled without compensation to the owners, the land to be handed over to the cultivators.

All mines, coal, petrol, salt, etc., forests and waterways possessing national importance are to pass into the possession of the state.

The old capitalist class has been disfranchised, the Bolsheviks realizing that the special privileged class would be unlikely to render any assistance in their own undoing, and also to hasten their absorption into the working class; thus we have the Russians striving to inaugurate a society with the end in view that "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Colonel McCormick, President of the American Society of Engineers, says: "Nine-tenths of the stories of outrages and murders are pure inventions."

I will now close with a quotation from Emerson: "What is the scholar, what is the man for but for hospitality to every new thought of his time? Have you leisure, power, property, friends? You shall be the asylum and patron of every new thought, every unproven opinion, every untried project which proceeds out of good-will and honest seeking. All the newspapers, all the tongues of to-day will of course at first defame what is noble, but you who hold not of to-day not of the times, but of the Everlasting, are to stand for it, and the highest compliment man ever receives from heaven is the sending to him its disguised and discredited angels."

—C. East.

#### BERT HUFFMAN ON THE IMBECILES

Editor Non Partisan:

Mr. Bert Huffman in your last issue states that the remedy for poverty is to increase the breeding of children. Good! If the numbers on the earth at present endanger the privileges of the privileged, then cut down the numbers. It would never do to cut out the privileges!

Mr. Huffman tells us of a family of imbeciles which propagated its kind and thereby left a burden upon the state. That is regrettable, but what about the immensely rich who propagate their kind and leave behind to other generations the burden of maintaining the spawn of the rich in idleness and luxury.

It is too bad that we should have to support these derelicts, but if Mr. Huff-

man will go down to the city council chamber he can see a city map streaked with green—it represents the holdings of the privileged gods of the community who are permitted to dodge their taxes. Climbs onto these fellows, Mr. Huffman, and you will relieve the burden upon others—a burden which is every day driving men and women insane.

—R. J. Deachman.

#### A REFERENDUM VOTE

The Calgary Herald in a recent article stated a referendum was "now" in progress on the subject of "ousting" A. C. Townley, President of the National Non Partisan League. Our readers will remember in C. W. McDonnell's articles last December that Mr. Townley on being elected president by the executive would not accept office until a referendum vote had been taken of the members.

This was done in January last and the following result was published in February 10th issue of the Non Partisan Leader:

	For	Against
North Dakota	23,375	219
Minnesota	26180	183
South Dakota	11,027	264
Montana	10,917	80
Idaho	5,070	21
Nebraska	4,909	15
Colorado	2,825	27
Washington	2,501	61
Iowa	811	17
Kansas	1,078	22
Oklahoma	970	21
Texas	608	18
Wisconsin	3,120	30
Total	98,391	978

This overwhelming vote—100 to 1 for Mr. Townley—was an endorsement of the management and policy of the League has proved that the attacks of the corporation press, the politicians and

the interests opposed to the League had no effect whatever on the League membership and the solidarity of the organization. The number of States and the vote polled also gives an idea of the rapid growth and spread of the movement.

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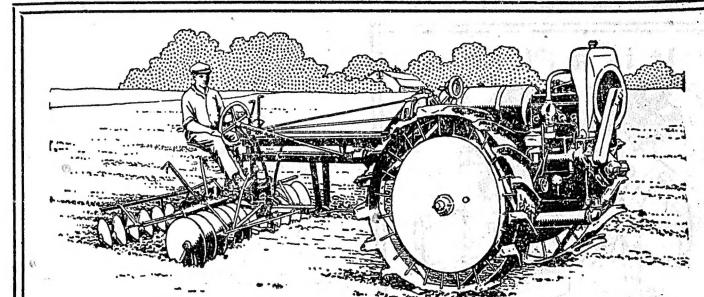
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## The Alberta Non Partisan

### N.P.L. Propaganda

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL  
ACTION

Stavely and Parkland Meetings

By Gus E. A. Malchow, Secretary  
Stavely Local U. F. A.

On May 15th and 16th, two very successful meetings were held at Stavely and Parkland, under the auspices of the U. F. A. and addressed by Mr. W. Irvine, Jas. Weir, M.L.A., and Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A. At both places, the halls were crowded to the doors with a very appreciative audience, who had come from far and wide to hear the truth regarding this great farmers' movement for political action. That those present were enthusiastic and interested was well demonstrated by the hearty applause accorded the speakers.

Mr. Irvine gave an outline of the policy of the Non-Partisan or Independent political action movement, and the ideal that we hope to attain thereby. He explained the advantages a commission or administrative form of government would have over the old system of government by parties. The old party system was organized and afforded the proper machinery for the practice of special privilege. He outlined clearly how the people were being kept divided one voting against the other under the party system, thereby taking their attention away from the main issues at stake, and preventing real interest in the vital affairs of government.

Mr. Irvine pointed out the necessity of the common people being given the control of the government by the Referendum and Recall. This alone will be the means of creating real interest in the affairs of our governments, as all matters would be referred to the people. This would cause the people to have confidence in their own actions. They would soon realize that they were in control. Members elected under such a system would be in duty bound to respect the will of their electors, and by this system we would not have one set fighting another set in the legislature, prolonging the sessions into months where the same business could be done in much less time with half the number of representatives, thus cutting the government's expenses in half at least, and having real legislation enacted that would benefit the people.

Mr. Weir gave a review of the last session of the legislature, and was given hearty applause throughout his speech. Mr. Weir is the "farmer's detective" in the legislature, and, judging from his report he does not seem to have many friends among the special privilege seekers. Jim has the ability, and is the right man for this position. He is especially adapted

to find irregularities, and is not afraid to make known what he discovers.

"His address was about the first real account of the doings of the past session that came to our notice, as the party press are very careful not to report any good work our independent members are doing. We should employ a correspondent at the Legislature in order to report its doings in our paper, instead of asking our members to do all the reporting."

Mr. Weir is gaining more friends daily, and by next election he will either go in majority, if he keeps up his present form.

Mrs. McKinney gave a short address, mainly dealing with co-operation of the N.P.L., with the U. F. A., and consolidating the two movements into one great whole.

The hall was crowded, and the speakers was listened to with great attention. When our independent political movement is consolidated, many more meetings of a similar nature must be held for the purpose of educating our democracy. Such gatherings herald the dawn of a better day to come in the political life of Alberta.

### MEETING AT BARONS

Under the auspices of the U. F. A., Wm. Irvine, of Calgary, addressed a meeting at Barons, on Saturday afternoon, May 17th. There was a large audience, and keen interest was taken in the questions discussed.

Mr. Irwin, president of the local U. F. A., occupied the chair. He advocated the holding of monthly meetings of a similar character for the discussion of questions of interest—political or industrial—and his suggestion was endorsed unanimously by the audience. Mr. Guy Johnson, of Vulcan, will be the next speaker at what might be called the Barons U. F. A. Public Forum. It was also decided to call a special meeting of the local for the purpose of electing delegates to the federal constituency convention.

The speaker, Mr. Irvine, analyzed the present world-wide awakening of the common people; showed that all were acting under the push of vast economic forces; that we are now in the process of passing from one type of social order to another, and that if we do not face the fact fearlessly and intelligently, we will not be able to avoid serious and regrettable disturbances.

He also referred to the new movement in the labor ranks, making for direct action to be taken industrially, and said it was doubtful whether the political or industrial method was going to show us the way out, but that the N. P. L. still believed in the necessity for political organization and direction, and meant, in this way, to bridge the chasm between the past and the future with the greatest possible

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dispatch, and with the least possible disruption of society. No reorganization could be made in society in Canada he declared that would be sound and stand unless it met with the approval of the organized farmers. Continuing, Mr. Irvine outlined, in a comprehensive way, the Non-Partisan methods, and showed its historic and present movement relations with the U. F. A., concluding with an appeal for Unity, providing that the democratic and scientific principles upon which the League was founded were safe-guarded.

A strong Non-Partisan spirit was evinced by the audience, and there can be no doubt but at the coming convention, the influence of the Non-Partisans will go a long way in directing the political action of the Alberta farmers.

At the close of the discussion, Lieutenant Fowlie explained the \$2,000.00 demand of the soldiers as being only partial payment of the wages that were being earned by other workmen during the war, and requested an expression of opinion by the audience on the proposal. Mr. Irvine, of Calgary, moved the resolution that this meeting go on record as favoring the veterans' request; this was seconded by Mr. Lee Wilson, and carried unanimously.

\* \* \*

### A PERFECT PEACE!

"I feel proud of the profound impression created in every country by the great way in which Britain has set her house in order by conciliation, by legislation, and by conference, and not by wild anarchy and force.

"One of the most beneficent results of the peace, in my judgment, will be that the continental menace of armaments will be swept away. There is much talk of the recrudescence of the military power of Germany, but that is not the danger. Her guns, her weapons of offense on the sea, on the land, and in the air have been taken away from her. The danger is the world is going to pieces.

"A keen observer just come from Central Europe said to me: 'I have seen the world going to pieces—men helpless, half-starved, benumbed, no fight in them, no revolution, because the men have no heart.' Two British soldiers, crossing a square in Vienna, saw a hungry child, to whom they threw a biscuit. You have seen, when you throw a bit of bread

on the ground, how birds that you have never seen before flock from every part? Well, hundreds of children came from nowhere and clawed for the food, and it was with difficulty that the two soldiers escaped with their lives.

"That is the real danger. The gaunt spectre of hunger stalking through the land. The Central Powers are lying prostrate and the Spartacists and revolutionary movements are like the convulsions of a broken-backed creature crushed in a savage conflict. It is with these conditions and with this material that we are making peace . . . a peace designed not to gratify vengeance, but to vindicate justice. . . . In this fatal hour it is the supreme duty of statesmen in every land, and of parliaments upon whose will statesmen depend, not to soil the triumph of right by indulging in the angry passions of the moment, but to consecrate the sacrifices of millions to the permanent redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war." —Lloyd George, in the British House of Commons.

\* \* \*

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Politics is the business of the people, and the sooner the people are brought to a consciousness of the fact that the railways are the people's business, the better will it be for the people.

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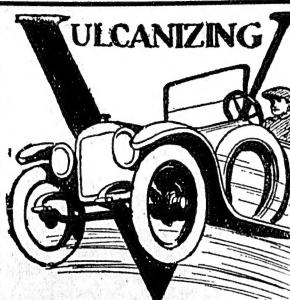
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# Bedding Plants Vegetable Plants Perennial Plants For Your Garden

## Price Lists of Bedding Plants

Out of 2½ inch pots, except where noted, 50c a dozen; \$3.50 a 100.

Add 25c a dozen to Plants out of 2½ inch pots for postage.

Add 75c a dozen to Plants out of 4 inch pots for postage.

Plants in baskets of 1 dozen each at 30c a basket, by mail postpaid, 35c a dozen.

Plants in flats of 100 each at \$2.00 per 100, by mail, postpaid, \$2.50 per 100.

ANTERHINUM (or Snapdragon)

ALLYSUM

AQUILEGA (or Columbine)

ASTERS, Comet, Ostrich Plume, Queen of the Market, Victoria, Chrysanthemum Flowered, Late Branching.

BELLIS (English Daisy)

CAMpanULAS (or Canary Creeper)

CALLIOPSIS (Annual)

CARNATION (Margerite)

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Coronarium

CLARKIA

COSMOS

DIANTHUS (Indian Pink)

DIMORPHOTHECA (or African Daisy)

DELPHINUM (Annual)

GODETIA (The Bride)

GALLARDIA

KOCHIA

LATHYRUS (Annual)

MIGNONETTE

LAVATERA

LOBELIA

MARIGOLD, African, French

NASTURTIUMS, Tall, Dwarf

NICOTINA

NIGELIA (Love in the Mist)

PANSIES (Choic Mixed)

PANSY (Matchless). Very choice (pots only).

Exhibition strain. Dozen 75c, per 100 \$5.00.

(Masterpiece), (Blue), (Lord Beaconsfield)

Violet, (Pure Yellow), (Giant Snowflake)

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PETUNIA (Choice Large Flowered). (Double),

Dozen \$1.00; 100, \$8.00

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STOCKS (Ten Weeks)

VERBENA

VINCA (Trailers for Window Boxes), 15c, 25c

and 50c each.

ZINNIA

GERANIUMS, Saleroi silver edge, for edging

3 in. pot, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; 3 in. in

pot, all colors, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50;

4 in. pot, all colors, each, 35c; per dozen,

\$3.50; 4½ in. pot, all colors, each, 50c;

per dozen, \$4.50; 5 in. pot, all colors, each,

60c; per dozen, \$6.00.

## Vegetable Plants

Our Vegetable plants are grown from the very best strain and varieties of seeds, which varieties you can rely on being suitable for this locality.

CABBAGE—Early sown, strong, transplanted plants. Per basket, 25c; per 100, \$1.25.

Postage paid, dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.75.

CAULIFLOWER—Strong, transplanted plants. Per basket, 30c; per 100, \$1.75. Postage paid, dozen, 40c; 100, \$2.25.

CELERI—Strong, transplanted plants. Per basket, 25c; per 100, \$1.25. Postage paid, dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.75.

TOmATOES—Strong, transplanted plants. Per basket, 25c; 100, \$1.75. Postage paid, dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.75.

Baskets of plants planted with 15 plants in basket, sold as a dozen. When shipping we take out of flat and wrap in paper in lots of one dozen and 25 in parcel.

## FIRST YEAR PERENNIAL PLANTS

From 3-inch pots, per dozen, \$1.00.

Achillea.

Aconitum.

Bellis (English Daisy).

Carnations.

Chrysanthemum Iphodorus.

35c; 100, \$2.25. From 3½ in. pots; per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50. Postage paid, dozen, \$1.00.

CUCUMBERS—From 4 in. pots; per dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. Postage paid, dozen, \$1.75.

VEGETABLE MARROWS—From 4 in. pots; per dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00. Postage paid, dozen, \$1.75.

MINT ROOTS—From 3 in. pots; per dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00. Postage paid, dozen, \$1.50.

By mail, postpaid, dozen, \$1.50

Erigeron (Midsummer Daisy).

Gallardia.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).

Lupinus.

Lychnis, Scarlet.

Pyrethrum Hybrid.

Poppy, Iceland.

Poppy, Oriental.

Sweet Rocket.

Sweet William.

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